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ANNUAL REPORT TO THE BOARD

July 1950 - June 1951

TORONTO

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ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE BOARD

July 1950 • June 1951

A

Exhibition Programme

1. Work in the Galleries

Reorganisation of our galleries has progressed another stage. It is a slow process, and has to be carefully planned. The galleries must not be too crowded to prevent objects being seen individually, yet enough must be shown to illustrate the different cultures. This is a Museum of Archaeology, not of Art, and our method of exhibition must be adapted thereto.

Considering the time and labour involved, the number of galleries worked on during the year may seem disproportionately small. In the fourth Egyptian gallery the large series of beads, previously arranged in a manner I can only describe as haphazard, has been reclassified. Duplicate and second-rate items have been removed from exhibition, and those which remain rearranged in a chronological order. Cases showing types, materials and technical processes are included. This was a lengthy task, involving the studying of almost 800 strings of beads. It lasted a year and a half. The same process has been completed on the Egyptian scarabs, and on the walls of this gallery the casts of the Deir el Bahari reliefs - other than the large wall - have been catalogued and re-labelled. The small gallery devoted to West Asia has been almost completed, and contains separate cases of pottery, seals and seal impressions, and vessels and small objects of bronze and stone. A series of reliefs showing the development of Mesopotamian sculpture is arranged on the south wall.

On the Ground Floor this year saw the complete reorganisation of the African gallery, now divided according to cultural areas corresponding to those of the continent. I think that thereby one of the least satisfactory of all our galleries has become one of the most satisfactory.

The American Institute of Archaeology met in Toronto in December 1950, and for this a brief overhaul of the Roman galleries was carried out. Work was concentrated on our series of Roman portrait busts and on the last Roman room; this was reorganised, and many of the objects remounted and labelled.

Work on a smaller scale was carried on in the Ontario and Huronia galleries, and on the coin displays, Chinese, Greek and English. The former was planned to show the results of recent excavation, the latter to put out material not fully displayed before.

During the year Miss Sylvia Hahn completed a model of the Pyramid of Sahure, showing the pyramid itself and the various subsidiary buildings. This is on exhibition in the first Egyptian gallery, and greatly increases both the attraction and the use of the gallery.

I have left to the end of this section mention of the display of the three most important gifts the Museum has received for a long time. These are the Collection of Chinese Costumes and Textiles given by Dr. Sigmund Samuel in honour of his wife, the Collection of Roman and other glass, given by Miss Helen Norton of Ayers Cliffe, Quebec, and the objects of English silver, porcelain, etc., given by Mrs. F. N. G. Starr in memory of her husband, the late Dr. Frederick Newton Gisborne Starr. These are all now on exhibition in the appropriate galleries.

2. Storage

The old Japanese Print Gallery came into use as a storage and study room for the Far Eastern Department in May. The making of the doors, shelves, storage cases, drawers and cupboards has been a long job: the shelves and cupboards on the north side and the picture racks on the west are now complete.

The rearrangement on the Ground Floor has built up a large problem of storage, particularly of African material. This, at the moment, has been transferred for storage to Holwood House, which is both unsatisfactory and unsafe. Plans are in preparation for the use of part of the present South West gallery as a storage and study room for the Ground Floor.

3. Special Exhibitions

The programme for the last year in the Special Exhibition Gallery has been:

English and Irish Glass 1680 - 1850; the Summer Exhibition for 1950. Pieces from the Museum's collection and loans from Toronto collectors. A group of glass was lent by Steuben, Inc.
Jewish History, Art and Handicrafts; prepared by the Museum in cooperation with the Canadian Jewish Congress, a number of objects lent by Societies and Colleges in the United States. A small amount of material from the Museum's Near Eastern and Far Eastern Departments was included.

Chinese Books in the Mu Library; examples of rare and fine books from our own Chinese Library with ancient bone and bronze scripts, and exhibits showing the development of writing and printing. Animals in Art; an exhibition put on for Christmas, with examples drawn from all Departments in the Museum.

Industrial Design 1951 B.C. - A.D. 1951; arranged by the Museum in collaboration with the National Industrial Design Committee.

Recent Accessions 1949-51.

Handweaving; arranged by the Museum in collaboration with the Spinners and Weavers of Ontario.

European Decorative Porcelain; the Summer Exhibition of 1951, mounted at the end of May.

Outside the Special Exhibition Gallery there have been temporary exhibitions of Early Canadian Guns and Gunsmiths and of the progress of the Ontario Textile Heritage project. The latter contains maps showing mill sites, locations of weavers and sources of material both examined and unexamined, and illustrates the fibres used, their processes, and the dyes.

We have found during the past year that this programme of Special Exhibitions places too great a strain on the time and energies of our small staff. I propose drastically to reduce the number of Special Exhibitions we show in the year. This year we are experimenting with three, which will last respectively three, four and five months. If this should prove too few - and it is intended as an experiment - I propose to increase the number to four, but not beyond.

This new programme includes an experiment with the "Object of the Month", highlighting the best pieces in each of the Departments in turn. A single object or the contents of one case will be displayed on the Main Floor, directly west of the Special Exhibition gallery. Departments will also be able to use their own galleries for any small exhibitions they wish to put out.

The new Japanese Print Gallery was used for the annual Exhibition of the Canadian Painter-Etchers and Engravers during March, 1951.

4. Loans

a. Objects Received

Near Eastern Department. 2 Sumerian limestone heads and a limestone bowl, all dating from the period 2700-2500 B.C. Lent by Dr. Borowski.

Modern European Department. A number of pieces of Canadian table silver added to the John Langdon Loan Collection.

b. Objects Lent

- 2 Paul Kane paintings and one picture from the Sigmund Samuel Canadiana Collection were lent to the exhibition "American Processional" at the National Gallery in Washington late in 1950.
- 3 Egyptian Middle Kingdom relief sculptures were lent to the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, in March 1951, for the exhibition "Egypt: The Middle Kingdom".

Ethnology Department: a collection of North West Coast material was lent to the Montreal Museum of Fine Art for a special exhibition that took place there in March 1951.

Objects from several Departments were lent to the Museum's Industrial Design exhibition when it visited Ottawa and Winnipeg.

Additional loans of surplus material have been made to the William Lyon Mackenzie House.

c. Objects Returned

The Museum saw with great regret the departure of two groups of pieces which had been on loan; the Sir Percival David Collection of Chinese porcelain, and the Mohawk Silver, from the Six Nations at Brantford. Sir Percival David had given the whole of his collection to London University, and the material was sent back there.

5. Disposals and Exchanges

Exchanges of pieces have been carried out with two Museums of Anthropology and Ethnology in the United States. This means of disposal of surplus pieces is one of the few ways now open to us of acquiring new pieces. It also helps greatly to increase the usefulness of the collections for teaching purposes.

B

Staff of the Museum

1. Changes and Appointments

The most important appointment during the year has been that of Mr. K. E. Kidd to a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Award. Mr. Kidd will spend a year away from the Museum in research into the history of early European trade goods in North America. This is an appointment which has given great pleasure to us all, and is one that reflects honour on Mr. Kidd.

Far Eastern Department The interregnum following the death of Miss Anne Thomson in May 1950 ended in July 1951, when Mr. Donald Sutherland was appointed Assistant in the Department.

Department of Ethnology Miss Roberta Caldwell took up her post as Assistant in the Department in November 1950, replacing Miss Elliott. Miss Caldwell was formally appointed two years ago, and her taking up the appointment was delayed while she completed work in Chicago.

Miss Mary Macpherson was appointed Assistant in October 1950, replacing Mrs. Bristow.

Mrs. Hoover was appointed Honorary Assistant in the Department.

Near Eastern Department A change was made in the Curatorship early in 1951. Professor the Rev. R. J. Williams became Honorary Curator, and Miss Needler, formerly Deputy, became Curator.

Mrs. Kimberly resigned as Assistant in the Department, and was succeeded by Miss Margaret Ruttiman.

Greek and Roman Department Miss Joan Hay, Assistant in the Department, resigned her appointment in March, 1951, on her marriage.

Chief Cataloguer's Department Miss Hoskins was transferred to the Main Office to replace the former Miss Henham. Her position in this Department was taken by Miss Anne McCart.

Mr. Harper was appointed Special Assistant in Glass.

2. Research and Special Work of the Staff

Each of the archaeological departments, the Near Eastern in particular, reports that much time is still necessarily spent in the study, classification and cataloguing of objects which have formed part of the collection in some cases for many years - a problem common to all Museums with large amounts of undocumented ancient material. Material such as this is useless until its authenticity can be proved, and we must have at hand the evidence on which our judgment is based in any given case. This is slow, tedious and often unrewarding work, but no picture of the Departments of archaeology proper can be complete mentioning it.

The Near Eastern and Far Eastern Departments report large increases in their slide collection and picture file, both essential parts of an archaeological Museum. Much time has been spent on the indexing and arrangement of these, and on their preparation for circulation and use outside our own staff. The Textile Department has begun the cataloguing of the Samuel Collection of Chinese Textiles. I expect that this will take a considerable amount of time.

Work on the various branches of the coin collection has been going ahead. In the Far Eastern Department the two large Chinese coin collections, both given to the Museum in 1926, were catalogued during the year, and a representative case put out. The new exhibit of the Greek coins was completed by Miss Hay, and the Museum's fine series is now on show. Mr. Armstrong has completed one stage of his work on the English and European coins and medals.

Miss Fernald has been doing research on our two groups of Wei tomb figurines, with the help of a University grant-in-aid. She is planning a publication of them, and of the accompanying tomb slab, dated A.D. 525.

Mr. Harper has taken over the task of cataloguing Miss Helen Norton's collection of Roman and other glass. A selection of Roman pieces has been put on exhibition, and Mr. Harper is working both on these and our own already large collection, with a view finally to making a comprehensive display and publication of the material.

Miss Vera Clark and members of the Museum of Zoology have been combining in research work on the fibres used in textiles, principally Peruvian. The majority of the pieces tested having been of wool, it is a matter of identifying the animal; in most cases this was either the Llama or the Alpaca. This research is especially valuable, since sheep fibres - the next largest class after the two mentioned - are known not to have been used before the European conquest. The technique holds possibilities for the other branches of the textile collection.

The Lady Davis Fellowship held by Dr. Borowski expired at the end of April, but has been extended for six months. Dr. Borowski's two years here have been of great value to the Museum in their revivification of the West Asiatic collection. Both the rearrangement of the gallery mentioned above and the impetus for the acquiring of the various West Asiatic pieces named below have been his work. We are sorry to see Dr. Borowski leave, but there appears to be no chance of his remaining on the Museum or the University Department staff.

3. Publications

The first items of two new series were issued during the year. These were "Museum Picture Books" Nos. 1, 2 and 3;

Chinese Pottery Figurines
Black and Red Figure Greek Vases
Egyptian Mummies

The second series consisted of the Museum Notes;

Greek Coins in the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology
Excavating Indian Sites

The following items were also published by the Museum;

Chinese Frescoes in the Royal Ontario Museum (a rewriting of the Bulletin on the Buddhist Fresco "Maitreya in Ketumati" bound in with the Bulletins on the two Taoist frescoes) 1950.

Outline Guide to the East Asiatic Section. The fourth revised edition, 1950.

Fibres, Spindles and Spinning Wheels, by D. K. Macdonald. 2nd edition, 1951.

4. Lectures

Lectures have been given by members of the Museum staff in the courses of the four University Departments of Art & Archaeology, East Asiatic Studies, Anthropology and Home Economics. They have also been given in the Courses of the University Department of Extension; to the Ryerson Institute of Technology, and the Sindon School of Design; and to other adult groups both in and outside Toronto. All Departments have taken part in this phase of our work. Eight lectures were given to conducted school parties.

The Museum galleries and Study Rooms continue to be used by the teachers and students of the Ontario College of Art and by the Technical Schools. With the decline in enrolment at the College the facilities the Museum is able to offer are becoming much more adequate for the numbers involved.

The practice of giving Staff Talks to members of the Museum staff on Departments other than their own was revived, and the Ground Floor and Main Floor were covered during the year 1950-51. As the interests and activities of the Museum staff become increasingly concentrated on their own departments the need for these talks increases. The last series was given four years ago.

5. Visitors to the Museum

Every Department is enjoying or submitting to an increasing number of visitors to its offices, some members of the general public, others visiting scholars who come to study our collections. An example of this is the Far Eastern Department, which reports that its members dealt with 132 visitors who came to the office during the year. In addition to this number 54 other visitors brought in antiquities on which an opinion was given, and 13 important scholars came to study the collections, many of them for two days or more.

I mention the above and give this example since this service is one which a Museum such as this is expected to give. If it is well done our importance increases, but it takes up a great deal of time.

6. Activities outside the Museum

The Director, Mrs. Brett, Mr. Spendlove and Miss Campbell attended the Annual Conference of the Canadian Museums Association in Montreal in October, 1950.

Miss Fernald and Mr. Todd attended the Annual Conference of the American Association of Museums at Philadelphia in May, 1951.

Mr. Spendlove attended one of the sessions at Colonial Williamsburg in February, 1951, and gave a lecture on "Chinese Influence on European Ceramics".

In April, 1951, Miss Needler was absent for ten days studying Near Eastern material in Museums and libraries in the eastern United States. She visited Baltimore, Philadelphia, Princeton, New York and Boston.

Miss Fernald visited Boston, New York and Princeton in the spring studying Chinese material.

Special leave for visits to England and to Europe during the summer of 1951 was granted to the Director and to Miss Anne McCart.

In connection with the Special Exhibition "Hand Weaving" Mrs. Brett gave two broadcast talks.

7. Excavations

I am glad to report that a sum from the Provincial Government's Special Grant for Archaeological Work in 1951 is to be used by the Museum. A small excavation at a Point Peninsula site on Washburn Island, Lake Scugog, is planned to take place during July.

8. Ontario Textile Research

A third successful season took place in the second half of 1950. As forecast in my last Report it was concentrated on the eastern end of the Province - Prince Edward and Hastings Counties.

The Report of the Textile Department for 1950 was submitted to the Board earlier this year. It was made clear in that Report that the project has reached a stage from which for the first time one can make some forecast of the future. We recommended that the next stage of the project, which will last for some years, should be taken over entirely by the Museum; and that we should approach the Textile Industry again when the field work has been completed.

This Report, containing the recommendation, was sent to all members of the Industry who had contributed. No comments have been received from them.

C

Reports from Special Departments

1. Preparator's Department

1. RESTORATION The amount of restoration and types are too many to enumerate. Many of the objects the Museum acquired during the year have needed restoration, and if they were to be included in gallery display received priority. Many objects have been removed from the galleries to the laboratory and restored or conserved. Chief among these were the Chinese bronzes which were in need of conservation, and an early Chinese painting which was restored is one of the oldest, if not the oldest of this type of painting known.
2. CASTS AND IMPRESSIONS Impressions and casts of seals from the collection of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts were made for them for study and exhibition. Casts of some of our T'ang grave figurines were made for the Jewish Museum in New York. Many other casts and impressions were made for exhibition with objects and to help lecturers with their teaching programme.
3. PREPARATION FOR TRAVELLING EXHIBITS

We have lent material to the Division of Education and to many Museums and Art Galleries, and again we can report that there has been no breakage or loss among objects shipped or returned during the year, which speaks well for the careful and studied handling and packing of objects.

4. PRINTS The Department during the year has handled many prints, etchings and watercolours, etc. Many of these were from our own collection, displayed in rotation in the galleries, and many have been cleaned, rematted or framed for display.
5. OTHER OBJECTS Many pieces of ceramics, glass and silver were removed from galleries for treatment. This is a routine duty of the Department, and demands a constant and careful check of all exhibits; it is normal for collections the size of ours.

Our large collection of furniture needs constant care in the way of restoring and conserving. This need is caused mainly by the easy access of the public to the furniture, but also by temperature changes in the galleries.

6. PUBLIC QUERIES We have had many inquiries and requests from the public and from collectors for advice on conservation and restoration of objects and materials. Many objects are sent in for examination and identification, as well as objects offered to us for purchase or as gifts. This function is very time-consuming, but it is worth while, as the Museum often acquires material and objects as gifts through the contacts made.

The Preparator's staff is at present too small to carry out all the many duties that have to be performed during the year. Some of our duties have to be shelved, and it is the routine conservation that is suffering. If this is not remedied soon our collections in the galleries will begin to show this neglect. We have always taken great pride in the appearance of our galleries, and unless we have additional help for the Preparator's staff the routine conservation and gallery reorganisation will suffer.

2. Chief Cataloguer's Department

The chief note of this Report must be that of steady progress along lines previously established. Activities of the Department are two-fold; the strictly administrative and routine phase relates to loans both in and out of the Museum, customs details, preparation of gift forms and other title papers, etc.; the second and more complex side deals with cataloguing as such, where some academic knowledge of the collections and their background is essential. The Department has tried to give due emphasis to both approaches to its work.

Our prime responsibility, as in previous years, has

been to deal with new acquisitions. The flow of new material was exceptionally heavy during the first half of the report year - the Krenz Collection of Textiles with 570 individual items, the Norton Collection of Glass with 300 items, and the Jubb Collection of 555 South American stone points, are the largest single groups. A total of approximately 2475 items added to the collections was catalogued, an increase of 85% over the previous year. The balance of Departmental time available for cataloguing has been devoted to the large backlog of unrecorded objects. No figures are available for the items handled in this branch of the work, but it has been extensive, principally in the Chinese and Egyptian fields, and in coins.

No major changes have been made in cataloguing during the past year. The system adopted in 1948 continues to be superior to that previously used. Its chief weakness is that it may not be entirely compatible with the needs of the Department of Ethnology; because of the nature of the work in that Department many relatively unimportant objects necessary for study purposes are received. The cataloguing of these results in bulky card files and a disproportionately large amount of book work in relation to the importance of the individual item. I see no way of overcoming this difficulty at the moment.

One of the policies of the Cataloguing Department has been to enter a fairly extensive description of individual objects on catalogue cards. Attributions are the responsibility of the Curators, and are made only in consultation with the Curators. A description in a few words by the Cataloguing Department is not sufficient, since some Curatorial Departments tend not to amplify it. The Cataloguing Department has felt special responsibility in borderline material acquired by the Museum which no Curator feels to be in his field. Amplification of the description of such material may be beyond the bounds of what is normally expected from a Museum Registrar's Department, but from a realistic point of view it is necessary and justified, and is the only way anything like a comprehensive picture of the Museum material may be put on record. The special duty of this Department is the security of Museum objects, as much as anything else, and the Museum must have a record in case of loss or theft.

3. The Chinese Library

The international situation is making it increasingly difficult for us to procure books for the Chinese Library. We have been fortunate, however, in obtaining a number of valuable sets of county and provincial histories from the province of Szechwan. Also we have received several important works in archaeology.

The books are now classified and arranged in order on the shelves. The work of indexing and cataloguing continues slowly.

4. The Main Library

The Library now has 2836 books in the catalogue. 153 books have been added during the past year, of which 75 were gifts. From the Norton gift of 100 books, 51 were catalogued in this library. These books are uniformly good, but none, I think, is particularly outstanding. This gift and the Report on Micronesian Anthropology deposited by the National Research Council are the two notable donations received this year.

Periodicals purchased this year came to 25 subscriptions and Bulletins have been received from 105 Museums, plus five books given on exchange.

The Library fund has purchased 78 books which have been received and catalogued, 28 which are still on order, and 11 which have gone to the Chinese Library. \$102.06 was spent early in the year on repairs and binding, and there is a smaller bill outstanding. As the Library grows and is used more, the need for more money for maintenance is necessary.

5. The Textile Study Room

The Textile Study Room rendered service to both students and interested visitors. Due to a considerable decrease in enrolment in all classes which frequented the Study Room, the attendance was much smaller than in previous years. During the period from September to April 32 work classes were held, not including the 15 lectures given by the Textile Department staff. The attendance for this eight month period was 532, with the highest in February of 112.

The following classes made use of the Study Room material: Design, and Interior Decoration, in the Ontario College of Art; Art & Archaeology, and Household Economics, in the University of Toronto, as well as the Extension Course; Design, in the Central Technical School; and Fashion Designing, in the Toronto School of Dress Designing.

By far the heaviest attendance was that of the Art College students, and it is interesting to observe from year to year the way in which Study Room material is used by them in executing their assignments. Apart from the straight copying of design and colour, they used the fabrics this year to give appropriate pattern and colour to their plates on 16th and 17th century costume and furniture. The 18th century was covered in a survey by the instructress, and by an assignment on the decoration of a Georgian bedroom. The students were also required to do some historical

research, for which both the library and the collections were used, in preparation for their "chalk-talks", covering such subjects as Paisley and Kashmir shawls, Savonnerie rugs, the Indian Tree pattern, Toiles de Jouy, and the 18th century printed fabrics. A study was made of Javanese batiks, technique as well as design, and plates were made of the patterns. This subject was introduced by informal talks on the history of batik, with special emphasis on the wax process and the adaptation of design to this medium. Pieces from our collection were examined for block or hand processing, and chosen for reproduction by the students. Either during or after the completion of their renderings a number of them experimented with waxing the paper in an effort to obtain the texture and quality found in the resist-dyed fabrics.

Since the huge enrolment of postwar classes has now levelled off, and the pressure of numbers is reduced, the limited facilities of the Study Room have been reasonably adequate. New books were acquired to improve the library, and these, together with the rearrangement of the storage, have added greatly to the efficiency of the Study Room.

6. The Stamp Collection

The work on the collection of Canadian stamps progressed during the year, covering the early Canada issues. Though there is still a good deal to be done regarding the earlier Provinces of Canada issues, the work of reorganisation is necessarily fast approaching an end, as the collection is no longer self-sustaining. Every effort has been made to insure its being a first-class collection.

7. The Sigmund Samuel Canadiana Collection

This collection appears for the last time in its present form in the Report. The new Archives and Canadiana Building, situated between the Parliament Buildings and the University Library, has now been opened, with a good-sized gallery on the ground floor devoted to the Sigmund Samuel Canadiana Collection. There are also a library, map room and offices, and a workshop and storage room in the basement. The gallery is admirably suited to the display of this collection, which has increased during the past year, notably by the acquisition of a number of important oil paintings. The arrangement of the gallery has been done by the Museum staff, and it is expected that Mr. Spendlove and Mr. Todd will both be appointed part-time to the new collection in their respective Museum posts, and that a full-time assistant Curator will also be appointed.

Recommendations

At the beginning of this section in my Report for 1949-50 I spoke of the need of this Museum for Quality of every kind. The need is one which I regard as ever increasing. When we go out from the Museum's own door we are confronted by the shoddy in the Bloor Street shops, which deteriorate month by month, and by the appalling buildings that are being put up. I look on Bloor Street as a whole, in fact, as the direct antithesis of everything the Museum stands for. On the other hand, the enormous public response to the Vienna Collection this summer shows that Quality has its effect, even when the style is one with no attraction for the onlooker. As I see it, our main task must be to make the Museum a place of outstanding Quality; only by doing so can we hope to make any lasting impression on our visitors.

Arising from this I have certain points to bring before the Board.

Finance

Staff salaries at present are so low that a large proportion of the staff is in a permanent state of discontent. The cost of living has risen so much that the 8% boost granted last July has made no difference at all; in fact some of our number are worse off now than they were before. The Museum cannot expect good service from a discontented staff. The salaries we can offer to incomers are so low that one post has remained vacant for several months because no one will fill it at the \$1832.00 we offer.

The antique market goes higher and higher. Our annual purchase grant was never nearly sufficient, and I understood when I was appointed that the sum was intended to be increased very soon. \$5,000.00 at present - unless we are very lucky - will perhaps go some way towards buying one important object. If we are to make anything of the Museum, or even to hold the place achieved during the 1930's, this amount must be generously increased.

Books, like antiques, continue to increase in price, and our Library grant remains stationary at \$1200.00, for both the Chinese and the Main Libraries. The sum at present is derisory, and if members are to do research of any kind, or even to know what they should know about our own collections, it is important that this amount should be increased.

The annual budget at present contains no grant for research of any kind. The Museum is engaged in two types of research - archaeological work, which alone can justify our title of a Museum of Archaeology, and the Ontario Textile project. The former is financed mainly by the Department of Anthropology, the latter by Museum funds diverted from their original purposes. A research Museum which does no research scarcely justifies its existence, and I think it essential that adequate support be given to the research the Museum does.

Staff

Under this heading I quote from what I wrote last year. "The Preparator's staff is still very much too small for all the various jobs which have to be undertaken by them. The appearance of the galleries, which has always been a great credit to this Museum, is now maintained under ever-increasing difficulties; the lack of cleaning and renovation, an essential part of the work on both objects and cases, must soon become apparent. Meanwhile the two members of this staff mentioned in my last Report are a year older, and we are still faced with the prospect of the time when they have retired and we are deprived of their experience and knowledge, and have nothing to take its place. As I pointed out in that Report, it takes up to five years to train a member of this staff fully".

A similar crippling shortage exists in the Far Eastern Department. This is the most important in the Museum. It is, in fact, of world-wide importance, and has a world-wide reputation. The staff consists of Miss Fernald at part time, Mr. Sutherland at full time, and Miss Kingston as part time secretary. For the size, scope and importance of the collections this staff is so small as to be ridiculous. It has long been the subject of amazed and unpleasant comment, made to me and to Miss Fernald, from our colleagues in other Museums, and a remedy is long overdue.

Museum Building

The recommendation made for the installation of a dust collector in the Carpenter's Shop was accepted in the last estimates, and the dust collector is now installed. The improvement in working conditions in the shop is very noticeable.

Storage and working space remain among our greatest problems. We are planning now to increase this space on the Ground Floor by blocking off a larger portion of Gallery 4. I hope that this will be adequate for the needs of the Ethnology Department, and it will give us four such

storage and work rooms inside the building. That, however, is probably the last we can manage, and otherwise the problem of storage remains. Holwood House is far from adequate, and as I have said earlier in this Report it is unsafe. Apart from the Curating Departments is the problem of the laboratories. If the Preparator had adequate space and equipment much of the waste of time now involved in the work his Department does could be eliminated.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the east side of this old wing of the building is in serious need of overhaul. The windows and false walls let in rain every time there is a storm with an east wind. The danger at present is to the collections inside, since they suffer most when this happens. The time will come - in my opinion it is not far off - when these windows will collapse one by one. When that happens a heavy bill for repair work will be incurred, which might be avoided by action taken now.

As I have had occasion to mention to the Superintendent, the ventilation of our galleries is conspicuous by its absence. During the summer the top and bottom floors are unbearably hot, the middle floors of a more or less reasonable temperature. During the winter, with the heating system turned on, if the top floor is warm the bottom is baking; if the bottom is moderate, the top is freezing. I do not believe that this problem is beyond human ingenuity; I do, however, say that the present conditions are very trying for everyone. Conditions for the staff are very difficult, and the number of visitors to these galleries always drops in the hot summer months, which is exactly when we might expect it to go up.

E

Principal Acquisitions

1. Far Eastern Department

The Krenz Collection of Chinese Textiles and Costume.
Gift of Dr. Sigmund Samuel in honour of his wife.

Glazed pottery horse and rider, T'ang, 8th century, from a new site in Shensi. Gift of Robert Fennell in memory of Dorothy Victoria Fennell.

Shang bronze dagger-axe (Ko), inscribed. Gift of the Members.

Small bronze mirror, T'ang, silver repoussé back. Gift of C. T. Loo.

Shang bronze dagger-axe (Ko), inscribed. Gift of C. T. Loo.

3 sherds of neolithic black pottery from the Liang Chu site near Hangchow. Purchased.

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2. Ethnology

A Hausa costume and a ceremonial carved wood figure.
Gift of the Estate of the late A. W. Banfield.

Set of Araucanian silver ornaments. Gift of Dr. A. V. Jupp.

Collection of Eskimo material connected with the John Ross Arctic Expedition. Gift of Mr. L. A. Learmonth.

Child's costume of the Naskape Indians. Gift of Mr. E. S. Carpenter.

Greenland Eskimo Kayak. Purchased.

3. Near Eastern Department

Limestone head, Sumerian, 27th century B.C. Gift of the Reuben Wells Leonard Estate.

Glass vase, Egyptian, 15th - 14th century B.C. Gift of Miss Helen Norton.

Moulded and glazed pottery bowl, Persian, 12th century A.D. Gift of Miss Helen Norton.

Pottery bowl with overglaze painting, Persian, about 1200 A.D. Gift of Miss Helen Norton.

Glass beaker with enamel and gilt decoration, Syrian or Egyptian, about 1200 A.D. Gift of Miss Helen Norton.

Bronze finial for a standard, Persian, 8th century B.C. Gift of Mr. H. M. Smith.

Parts of a bronze horse-bit, Luristan, about 900 B.C. Gift of Mr. H. M. Smith.

Bronze pin in the form of a woman's face, Luristan, about 600 B.C. Purchased.

Bronze bowl, Persian, 7th century B.C. Purchased.

Bronze beaker, Luristan, 7th century B.C. Purchased.

4. Greek and Roman Department

A collection of 211 pieces of Roman glass. Gift of Miss Helen Norton.

5. Modern European Department

The Wolfe tray, made in London in 1836 from silver which had belonged to Major-General James Wolfe.

Queen Anne silver porringer or caudle cup, London, 1711.

James II silver porringer or caudle cup, London, 1688, with chinoiserie decoration. A very early and important piece.

3 17th century English silver spoons, and an 13th century gravy spoon.

Silver tankard, embossed with a portrait of the Earl of Dudley, Newcastle, 1746.

Silver tankard, London, 1762.

Sheffield plate taper-holder.

Oval mirror with pierced and gilded frame. English, about 1760.

Mahogany chair of Chippendale design. English, 1750-60.

Mantel clock with ebonised case by Henry Harper, London, 1690-1700.

Brass lantern clock, English, 1660-1665.

Covered cut-glass bowl and plate, English or Irish, late 18th century.

Set of four pedestal salts, cut glass, English or Irish, early 19th century.

Important Trafalgar commemorative glass, 1805.

Cut glass jam pot with cover, English or Irish, style of about 1800.

Lalique glass vase with frieze of dancing women.

Gift of Mrs. F. N. G. Starr in memory of her husband, the late Dr. Frederic Newton Gisborne Starr.

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Engraved rock-crystal ewer and plate with gold and champlevé enamel mountings.

Large mirror with carved and gilded frame. English, about 1760.

Ormolu clock with the Three Graces on a plinth. French, about 1760.

Small group of Meissen and Vincennes porcelain.

2 pieces of Victorian furniture.

From the Estate of the late Elizabeth G. Macdonald.
A gift of \$10,000.00 for the upkeep and maintenance
of this collection was included in the Bequest, but
is not to be paid yet.

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19 pieces of English and Continental pottery, 18th and
19th century.

14 pieces of Spanish glass, 17th - 18th century.

Gift of Miss Helen Norton.

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4 pieces of Worcester porcelain, Dr. Wall period, 18th
century.

2 pieces of Caughley porcelain.

Plymouth sauceboat.

Leaf-shaped dish, Chelsea, red anchor mark.

2 wine glasses, a finger bowl and a glass flask, 19th
century.

Victorian glass jug of fine quality.

Gift of Mrs. Jean B. Durland.

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14 plates of Chinese, English, German, French and
Russian porcelain for study purposes.

Gift of Mottahedeh & Sons, New York.

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Silver plate by R. Paradis, Quebec, about 1730. Purchased

Processional cross by Salomon Marion, Montreal, about
1815. Purchased.

Set of folding fork, tablespoon, knife with interchange-
able corkscrew and combined teaspoon and marrow spoon.
Canadian or English, about 1760. Purchased.

Pair of carved pine altar candlesticks, French Canadian,
Louis XIV design; and mahogany bracket clock, Montreal,
about 1780, purchased with a gift from the R. Laidlaw
Lumber Company.

From the Bureau of the State Department of Education
A list of \$10,000.00 for the purchase of books
of this collection was forwarded to the Bureau. The
list was not paid for.

1900

The Bureau of the State Department of Education, 1900
1900

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6. Textile Department

Handwoven coverlet, Winter and Summer weave. Probably from the Eastern Townships, Quebec. 19th century. Gift of Miss Helen Norton.

Examples of Brussels needlepoint, 19th century. Bequest of Miss B. G. Macdonald.

Presentation gown designed by Norman Hartnell, spring, 1950. Gift of the T. Eaton Company.

Dress, 1897. Gift of Mrs. Leighton Elliott.

Collection of women's underwear, early 20th century. Bequest of Miss B. G. Macdonald.

Jacquard coverlet, doublecloth weave, dated 1841. Woven in Ontario. Purchased.

Jacquard coverlet, bound doublecloth. Woven by W. & J. Noll, Petersburg, Ontario. Late 19th century. Purchased.

7. The Sigmund Samuel Canadiana Collection

4 paintings by Cornelius Krieghoff

Oil painting by Francis Swaine (a companion picture to "H. M. S. Vanguard off the Pierced Rock", now in the Collection.

111 watercolour sketches by Sir James A. Hope, Lt. Col. Cockburn, George Heriot, Duncan, and other artists.

Portrait of Major John André, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Oil

Portrait of General Aemilius Irving, by Romney. Oil.

70 prints including engravings, mezzotints, aquatints and lithographs.

5 maps, including a large manuscript map by Joseph Bouchette, 1818.

Small bronze statue of Captain James Cook.

Portrait of the Hon. James Murray. Oil.

